

dit, d'Estraig start summit

Feb. 22 (R)--West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today began his talks with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the start of a European Community summit. One of the regular twice-yearly meetings of the Franco-German friendship treaty, will be the Chinese to Vietnam and the Iranian crisis, officials said. Mr. Schmidt was welcomed at Orly Airport by Prime Minister Raymond Barre. The Chancellor immediately drove into Paris for his talks with the French president. Key ministers of the two governments held parallel talks and will join a final plenary session. Officials on both sides said the president and would not make any decisions on their governments' Common Market farm prices, which has delayed the American changes in Common Market farm prices, which has delayed the Bank of China's entry into the European Monetary System (EMS), designed to stabilize the economy in the world.

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AMMAN, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1979 — رابع آذار 26, 1399

Arab Knesset member resigns

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 22 (R)--A veteran Arab member of the Israeli Knesset (parliament) resigned today citing "deteriorating relations between Jews and Arabs in Israel." Saad Eddin Zoubi, who has represented the Labour-affiliated United Arab party since the inception of the Knesset 20 years ago, said in his resignation letter that there was a marked shift towards extremism among Israelis. "An Arab lawyer who wishes to succeed has to be an extremist. An Arab doctor who wants patients must express nationalist sentiments. An Arab businessman who wants to get ahead has to be a communist and an Arab student wishing to continue his studies must profess leftist leanings." His place in the Knesset will be filled by another Arab member.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Egypt, Israel, U.S. agree

cking issues to be tackled as 'package'

The talks at the so-called presidential retreat are expected to last through the weekend, after which the Israeli and Egyptian ministers will go home to report to their governments.

It is believed that the treaty is almost complete except for the three items now in dispute.

The atmosphere at Camp David appeared to be good, judging from the latest statement. It said members of the three delegations had an opportunity for relaxed talks over dinner last night and the delegations then met among themselves.

Meanwhile, the Carter Administration today appeared to have responded quickly to an appeal from President Sadat and will send a special survey team to Egypt in April to measure its weapons needs.

The Defense Department team's mission would be the first step in a new move by the Administration to equip Egypt with modern arms.

The impact on talks, now in their second, secrecy-shrouded day at Camp David was not immediately clear.

But Israel and its supporters would be wary of any move by the White House to boost the strength of surrounding Arab countries.

Sadat lodged his appeal for modern American weapons at a

meeting Saturday in Egypt with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

With Iran's sudden breakaway from the Western camp, Egypt is offering itself as a potential guardian of U.S. interests in the Middle East.

The survey team will include military officers and technicians.

We feel we just had to take a hard look at their defense needs," said one U.S. official, who asked not to be identified. He said the assessment would be given to Mr. Brown, who then would consult with President Carter.

U.S. officials said there was no comparable plan to send a survey team to Israel. "Our relationship is so longstanding and so fixed, a special survey of their situation isn't necessary," the official said.

Israel depends on the United States for virtually all the weapons it cannot manufacture.

President Sadat's armed forces are now equipped largely with Soviet weapons. Except for some spare parts, his pipeline to Moscow has been shut off since 1974, when he turned to Washington for help in recovering the territory Egypt lost to Israel in 1967.

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TOKYO, Feb. 22 (Agence) -- The admiral of the Soviet Union's giant Pacific Fleet is believed to be cruising towards Vietnam aboard a strategic command ship capable of directing a war, intelligence sources said today. They said the admiral was aboard his flagship, the 16,000-tonne Sverdlov-Class cruiser Admiral Senyavin (above) which was packed with sophisticated electronic equipment designed to command Soviet forces over thousands of square kilometres. Soviet military sources in Tokyo identified the commander of the 755-vessel Pacific Fleet as Admiral Vladimir

Masilov. The cruiser passed through the Tsushima straits between Japan and South Korea last night, towards the South China Sea, accompanied by a heavily-armed 3,800-ton Krivak Class destroyer (below). The sources said the flagship was capable of using satellites to communicate with Vladivostok, the Pacific Fleet's headquarters in the Soviet Far East, and Moscow. The Krivak destroyer, the most heavily armed ship of its size in the world, was probably sent to guard the flagship until it reached the other Soviet ships off Vietnam, the sources said. (AP wirephoto)

Security Council called to debate Sino-Viet war

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 22 (R)--The United States, Britain, Norway and Portugal today jointly called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Southeast Asia and its implications for international peace.

The U.S. said it wanted the urgent meeting to consider the situation in Southeast Asia following China's attack on Vietnam and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea (Cambodia).

Meanwhile, Vietnam claimed new victories in its border war with China today, saying it had killed or wounded 12,000 Chinese soldiers and knocked out 140 tanks and other armoured vehicles in five days of fighting.

Sources in Bangkok said the Chinese were digging in on territory they had gained, to await attacks by Vietnamese regular forces moving up from the Hanoi area some 200 kilometres from the main battle zones.

Spearhead Chinese forces were as far as 28 kilometres inside Vietnam, after taking the northwestern provincial capital of Lao Cai on Tuesday, according to the Hanoi correspondent of the pro-Vietnam Japanese Communist Party newspaper Akahata (Red Flag).

Bangkok sources could not confirm the Akahata report on the depth of Chinese penetration, but said it looked as though the Chinese were trying to draw Vietnamese regulars into a set-piece battle.

"If the Vietnamese mix it, they're going to be in trouble," one source said. "The Chinese have a healthy superiority in everything except battle experience."

Vietnam, however, which claims to have knocked out more than 7,000 Chinese troops, today accused China of wanting to take

over the whole country by force.

The Vietnamese victory claim came in a Radio Hanoi report monitored in London.

"The armed forces and people in the northern border area have wiped out an important portion of their (Chinese) forces," the radio said. Some 12,000 Chinese troops had been killed or wounded, it said.

The Akahata correspondent put Chinese casualty figures even higher. He said 12,500 Chinese soldiers had been killed. He gave no Vietnamese casualty figures, in his report for Friday's edition of the paper.

Japanese official sources have said that Akahata, despite its pro-Vietnam stance, is producing the most accurate reports on the fighting which began when China launched its massive across-the-border "counter attack" on Saturday.

There was no immediate official comment on the reports in Peking.

Nor was there confirmation in the Chinese capital of reports from Tokyo that troops were being mobilised in Mongolia, the Soviet Union's close ally on China's northern border.

Senior Japanese army officers in Tokyo said they had received reports that non-commissioned officers had been mobilised in Mongolia and that supplies were being stockpiled.

Diplomats in Peking quoted Chinese officials as saying there had been "some show of strength" by the Soviet Union in recent days along China's northern border. But the diplomats were given no details.

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Up the spiral

ONE OF THE MOST prescient observations heard at the start of the first round of Camp David negotiations last year was that the United States could end up having to "build a wall" around its two client states in the Middle East, namely Egypt and Israel, and then defend this fortress against all comers.

Now, with Camp David II just getting under way, it appears this prediction may be coming true. Despite American displeasure with Israeli intransigence in the Camp David negotiations, and despite an increasing level of U.S. arms sales to Arab countries, providing Israel with the latest, most sophisticated weaponry remains a high U.S. priority. Now, on top of that, Egypt has submitted to Washington a formidable shopping list of the U.S. military hardware it wants, and the Carter administration has responded, a day later, with a plan to send a Defence Department team to Egypt to assess those needs. Whatever the outcome of Camp David II in terms of a peace treaty, then, this U.S.-built fortress is going to be a mighty citadel indeed. Here's why:

-- The 1979 U.S. military sales programme earmarks \$1,000 million for Israel, with which the Israelis can purchase 15 more F-15 jet fighters, 75 F-16s and other items. The U.S. has also approved the purchase by Israel of one of the most advanced missiles in its arsenal, the infrared-guided AIM-9L, which the Israelis have been seeking for some time. Other military "co-operation" programmes between the two countries include joint research into advanced electronic systems. And of course, American foreign aid continues to underpin the inflation-ridden Israeli economy, and in addition Israel is extracting a substantial bounty from the U.S. in exchange for its participation in Camp David, including \$2,200 million as the cost of giving up military bases in Sinai.

-- Egypt, which last year won approval to buy F-5 fighters, is now shopping for 300 F-16s, 600 tanks, 500 artillery pieces and 40,000 military vehicles. The level of military co-operation being developed between Washington and Cairo could turn Egypt into a U.S. client on the level that Iran has been.

-- In that vein, President Sadat has volunteered to intervene militarily to protect U.S. interests in the Middle East, including using Egyptian military might to defend the Gulf oil-producers against attack. This is the kind of policeman's role that the Shah of Iran liked to think he was playing in the Gulf—not always to the approval of the rulers on the Arab side of the Gulf. As a first step, Egypt is sending 200 military advisers to Oman, to replace the Iranian troops who helped Oman to end the Dhofar rebellion. President Sadat seems unperturbed at reminders of the disastrous consequences Egypt suffered after President Nasser sent troops to Yemen more than a decade ago.

All these developments have implications far exceeding whatever impact an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty might have. They herald a new era of arms proliferation and military adventurism in the Middle East.

Whether or not this is seen in the light of Soviet designs in the region, or of the traditional, and widely accepted, U.S. role in providing for the "legitimate security needs" of countries with whom it is on friendly terms, it smacks of imperialism, and could usher in a dangerous new arms race in this fragile region.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Describing the Carter administration's policy in the Middle East as "wavering" following the Iranian events, AL RA'I Thursday says that in dealing with the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations the U.S. government takes one step forward and two steps backward in trying to anticipate the effects of Arab-Islamic changes now developing in the Middle East.

The newspaper says all indications show that Camp David II would not lead to signing of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Western observers are of the opinion that the signing is out of the question in view of the importance which the U.S. administration attaches to the forthcoming visit of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd to Washington.

The U.S., the newspaper adds, wants to know the strength and effect of Arab opposition to Camp David since the recent contacts between Riyadh, Amman and Damascus.

AL DUSTOUR says Menachem Begin's and Moshe Dayan's convulsive instigations against Islam on the occasion of the Iranian events have developed into open persecution within the occupied Arab areas. The newspaper was referring to the recent arrest of a dozen Moslem religious dignitaries on charges of resisting the occupation.

Doubtless, the newspaper says, this barbaric action misrepresents the Israeli allegations before the world that it is a "bulwark of democracy" in the area which protects religions of all kinds.

Jewish rancour towards Islam is not new. The arrest of the Moslem religious leaders in the West Bank is another form of persecution after the Israelis violated the sanctity of the Ibrahim Mosque in Hebron and set fire to Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Even Jewish hatred of Christianity was no less manifest when the Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci of Jerusalem was arrested and imprisoned, and when several churches were desecrated including theft of the Virgin Mary statue from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

Japanese journalists take in Jordan as part of grand world tour

By Breda Finegan
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 22—From time to time Jordan has the not unmixed pleasure of entertaining many weird, sometimes wonderful, and always colourful varieties of travellers. Remember the Pakistani who was cycling around the world and just stopped in Jordan long enough to pump up his tyres and get to know some of his no doubt incredulous compatriots living here before setting off to attempt to cycle across the Red Sea—with the aid of floats of course? We never heard any more about him.

Recently, however, the Jordan Times came across a group of travellers—admittedly not quite as unusual as the Pakistani but pretty conspicuous nevertheless.

The group in question—all Japanese and forming one of six teams taking part in a 300,000 km. round the world drive—left Jordan this morning for Syria having spent one week driving around the country looking at historical sites in particular. Mr. Fumio Kanamaru, leader of the team, told the Jordan Times.

That does not seem so unusual; after all most tourists come to Jordan to see its historic attractions. What is unusual about this Japanese team is that they are only one part of a major worldwide drive organised by one of Japan's largest newspapers, Asahi Shinbun, to celebrate its 100th anniversary.

The newspaper has sent six teams, each including a reporter and a photographer—and some including mechanics—to all the corners of the earth on a massive mission designed to acquaint its Japanese readers with the lifestyles, cultures and historical attractions of as much of the world as possible.

The circulation figures for the paper, an independent daily, are six million for the morning edition and three and a half million for the evening edition.

It's a costly business. Mr. Kanamaru's group, which includes himself as reporter; Mr. Hsuya Matsumoto, photographer; and Toyota technicians Mr. Tadashi Tanituchi and Mr. Tetsuo Kurusu, were each given \$25,000 at the outset of the trip—sum which can be topped up at their request any time during the six or so months they will be away.

"There are no financial limits at all," Mr. Kanamaru said, "whenver we need more money we just send for it."

In return for this apparently heaven sent opportunity, Mr. Kanamaru sends two reports a month, on historical sites alone, back to his newspaper and two serialised reports a month on lifestyles, culture and general interest subjects. These two reports usually contain five or six parts which are run as a series on consecutive days.

Mr. Kanamaru's team left Japan on Sept. 25, 1978 on a flight to Greece where two cars, emblazoned with the name of the newspaper and a sign declaring the 300,000 km. trek, were all ready and waiting for them.

Following a tour around Greece they proceeded to Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Egypt, UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and arrived in Jordan on Wednesday Feb. 14.

So far, they have clocked up 25,000 kms. Although the trip was designed to last just four months it has been extended.

The journey has not been without its troubles, Mr. Kanamaru

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Documentary Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre has a documentary exhibition on display about Georges Sand. Open during regular hours.

Painting Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of paintings and sculpture entitled "Portraits from the Jordanian Environment" by Sabahat Ortac Raishan. Open during regular hours.

Russian Film

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents the fourth and last part of the war film "The Siege" at 4:00 p.m.

Progress made in Vienna

UNRWA talks

By Ron Cathell
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 22—The negotiations in Vienna between employees and administration of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) are continuing but not firm agreements on wages and benefits have been reached, the director of UNRWA in Jordan, Mr. John Tanner, told the Jordan Times today.

He said "some points were being cleared" on cost of living allowances although nothing definite had been agreed. "It may take a long time before details can be worked out," he said. Mr. Tanner was optimistic that some accord would eventually be reached.

In Jordan they have visited the Jordan Valley, Petra, Aqaba, Wadi Rum, the Dead Sea, Jarash and—although it does not usually form part of a tourist's itinerary—the Baq'a Camp.

When asked what was the best thing about the whole trip, Mr. Kanamaru replied almost without hesitation: "The fact that we came during the winter." In Jordan, his favourite site was Petra, and he rather surprised us by extolling what he called the "driving manners" in Amman.

On the subject of driving manners in the countries he visited and which he described as on the whole "very different from those in our country," the worst city to drive in was Tehran, he said.

Which, then, was the best city for driving? "Amman," he said to our incredulity. "They obey traffic regulations here."

The negotiations are expected to continue at least another week and could drag out for two or three weeks.

The action group representing UNRWA employees left for Vienna Feb. 5 after heading a request by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to cancel an open strike set for Feb. 10 and instead negotiate their differences with the administration of UNRWA.

Also on the agenda for

Committee decides after Amman meeting

Field surveys are next phase in drive to integrate Arab capital market

By Rami G. Khouri
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 22—Five prominent Arab bankers and financial experts have been brought in to undertake the next phase of the year-old drive by Arab central bank governors to promote the gradual integration of capital markets throughout the Arab World.

After its two days of meetings here, the five-man technical committee of bankers and stock exchange directors will fan out throughout seven Arab countries to prepare detailed but action-oriented proposals on the promotion of Arab capital markets, which will be presented for action to the second annual meeting of Arab central bank governors scheduled for Tripoli, Libya, in June.

The technical committee is composed of Mr. Hikmat Nashashibi and Mr. Usama Ansar from Kuwait, Dr. Hisham Bisar from Lebanon, Jordan's stock exchange General Manager Dr. Hashem Sabagh and the General Manager of the Brussels-based Arab-European Bank, Mr. Bashir Zuhairi. A member of the Arab Monetary Fund is also working alongside the five committee members.

They will now conduct practical studies of both the constraints and the positive catalysts that either deter or prod the development of capital markets in Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Bahrain, Kuwait, Tunisia and Morocco. They will

also do a study on the development of Arab-owned or Arab-dominated international financial institutions such as the several Europe-based consortium banks, according to Jordan Central Bank Research Director Dr. Adnan Hindi, who attended this week's meetings.

The committee will meet again in Kuwait in April to prepare its draft report and then again in Amman in May to finalise the study that will be presented to the Arab central bank governors before their June meeting.

"We don't want descriptive studies about how this country or that country's capital market functions. We have thousands of pages of such studies prepared through the offices of the Arab Economic Unity Council. What we're after now are short, precise reports of ten to 15 pages only, getting right to the point, identifying where lies the success or failure of different countries' financial markets, specifying how the stock exchanges of, say, Kuwait and Jordan can promote each other for the mutual benefit of investors and companies in both countries.

We may find that a simple improvement in the flow of financial information among Arab countries, or even among brokers only, would promote a significant increase in the flow of capital and investments. We may find that legal obstacles such as prohibitions against the repatriation of investment profits, or holding up inter-Arab investments. Perhaps the lack of secondary

said. Nevertheless, some research on Shiites from the shi'ite background developments.

"Quite by accident during March 1974, an Arabic transcript Rubollah Khomeini delivered in Iraq struck by the all approach to revolution. I read several with my students of 1976."

"Granted," he said. "German scholarship thrived in the Middle East, but the interaction between German orientalists, philologists and archaeologists on the one hand and German politicians on the other was almost nil."

"In all cases," he said, "the Arab patriots made it clear to the Germans they expected them to exert pressure on Turkey to grant them independence."

Prof. Ende says a peculiar scheme evolved in World War I Germany in which the Germans attempted to re-educate Muslim prisoners-of-war to fight their former allies.

"Tens of thousands of prisoners—Muslim Indians, North Africans, bedouins, Turkish-speaking Tartars—were incarcerated in a great central camp near Berlin. A mosque was constructed at the Crescent Camp and the Arab patriots were asked to lecture to the prisoners and convince them of the need to fight on the side of the Turks against their former masters."

"The scheme was a giant flop," Prof. Ende said. "The few prisoners who agreed to fight with the Turks used the first opportunity that arose to desert."

Coming up to the present, The Jordan Times asked Prof. Ende if he had an opinion on the recent events in Iran.

"I am an Arabist, I don't pretend to be an expert on Iran," he



Prof. Werner Ende

Muslim should help to undermine it.

The Arab patriots overestimated Germany's military might. They were suspicious of the British and French, and felt that in the long run they'd be cheated if they cooperated with them.

"On the other hand, the general impression of the Germans was amateurish. They had exaggerated ideas about the stability of the Ottoman Empire and they didn't realize it was too weak to defend its territories.

"The information the German politicians had about the Arabs was very minute in comparison to that of the French and English. The lack of firsthand knowledge about the Middle East," he explained, "can be understood through history. Until 1871, when Germany was united, it had no colonial interests in the Middle East and North Africa and therefore Bismarck was very conservative regarding colonies in these areas."

During World War I, there were two German schools of opinion, Prof. Ende stated. One group was against supporting Arab nationalists because it feared this cooperation would cost the Germans the friendship of Turkey.

Customs fees between

Jordan, Morocco lifted

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA)—Minister of Finance Mohammad Al Dabbas has circulated to all customs offices copies of the Jordanian-Moroccan trade agreement which is now in force it was disclosed today.

The agreement exempts from customs fees all local agricultural products, livestock, natural resources and industrial products exchanged between both countries within the limits of each country's laws.

The agreement also calls for boosting commercial exchange

and to gradually eliminate administrative and fiscal restrictions. It also encourages the establishment of joint ventures, public and private, in both countries.

Jordan and Morocco will participate in any international markets or fairs set up in either country. They will also enjoy all facilities for setting up their own exhibits and commercial centres, the agreement added.

Jordan and Morocco are in the process of exchanging commercial attachés to improve commercial cooperation and integration.

You are invited to visit
SALON MISS AMMAN
 recently opened under direction of
SAMIRA ABU EL SAMEED and **SARAH**
 where you will choose what suits you of
 the most up-to-date make-ups and the
 most beautiful and creative hair setting.

SALON MISS AMMAN
 Cut, set, tinting, permanent, colouring,
 mache, bleaching and treatment.

Jabal Amman, near the wadi
 the former Faisali Club building
 the Islamic Scientific Centre
 N.E. You can park your car
 location.

Amman Weekly Calendar

(Week of Feb. 23 - Mar. 1)

EXHIBITIONS

G: The British Council has on display paintings by Eric Rashid entitled "Portraits from the Jordanian People." The exhibit ends on Feb. 24.

Arab Cultural Centre: the photo-documentary exhibit "Landmarks of Jordan" is open daily till Feb. 28.

FILMS

February 23: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents the first part of the war film entitled "The Siege". The film starts at 8:00 p.m.

February 27: The British Council presents "The Pink Panther" (1975) by Blake Edwards. The film stars Christopher Plummer and Catherine Schell. It starts at 6:00 p.m. It will be shown again on Wednesday at 8:00 p.m. Tickets reserving free entry are available at the reception.

Arab Institute: presents a film, based on a story by Schmidinger, entitled "Drei Wagen zum See," (1976), with Michael Hanek and starring Ursula Schut, Guido Koenig, Peter Schmidinger, Bernhard Wicki and Yves Beney. It starts at 8:00 p.m. and is subtitled in English.

Y, February 28: Continuing the series of films based on Goethe's Institute presents "Elf Brieft" (1974), a novel by Theodor Fontane. It is directed by R.W. und stars Hanna Schygulla, Wolfgang Schenk, Ulli Beier, Peter Pempeit and Herbert Steinmetz. The film is in black and white with subtitles in Arabic and begins at 8:00 p.m.

Soviet Cultural Centre: presents a film in Russian entitled "Cult Tree" at 6:00 p.m.

TRADITIONAL PERFORMANCE

February 25, and MONDAY, February 26: The Ministry of Culture and Youth, Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Embassy of the Pakistan Islamic Republic, Pucar Folkloric Troupe at 8:00 p.m. at the Palace of Hussein Youth City.

LECTURES

February 24: The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the University of Jordan, presents two lectures by Werner Ende, professor of Arabic at Hamburg. His lectures will be on "Arabic Historiography in the Twentieth Century: Opinions and Discussions about the Omayyad and German Sources to the History of the Arabian Gulf States in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries." The first lecture will be at 3:00 p.m. at the Dept. of Arabic at the university, and the second will be given at the same day.

February 26: The Spanish Cultural Centre presents a lecture by Salih Muhammad Jarrar of the University of Dammam on "Relations between Palestine and Andalucia, D." (in Arabic). The lecture is at 7:00 p.m.

Coming & Going

Brown arrives in Jordan Nijmeddin Dajani to lead Jordanian delegation to Riyadh meeting

Feb. 22 British foreign minister George Brown will stay for a three-day visit.

During his visit, Brown will meet with Jordanian officials involved in archaeological and development projects in the region.

Arab Economic Council in Rabat

Feb. 22 Director of the Arab Economic Council in Rabat will leave for Rabat to attend the higher ministers of the Arab organization's meeting which will start there during the six-day conference. The ministers will discuss recommendations for mineral exploration and development.

convened in Rabat and will prepare for the conference's meeting in April of next year.

U.N. official arrives for talks on agriculture

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA)—A representative of the U.N. Fund for Agricultural Development, Mr. S. Tivor, arrived here on Tuesday for talks with government officials on agriculture in Jordan and to determine scopes of cooperation between Jordan and the fund in the agricultural fields. The fund, with a capital of \$1 billion was set up in 1977 to help finance projects for increasing food production in developing nations.



Jordan Institute of Management tackles critical problem in Industrial sector

This is the last article in a three-part series on the Industrial Development Bank and related institutions.

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — It is a good omen that the Jordan Institute of Management has already met its first self-imposed target of opening its doors this year to businesspeople seeking the short courses it offers in various aspects of management. If the institute can meet its own targets, its drive to upgrade the managerial abilities of Jordan's growing private sector will carry that much more credibility.

The Jordan Institute of Management, which goes by the friendly acronym of JIM, was established last year by the Industrial Development Bank in an effort to plug up what IDB officials identified as one of the most glaring weaknesses in the Jordanian industrial sector -- weak management, particularly at the middle level. It offered its first three courses last month, and was immediately swamped with far more applicants than it could handle, so it is now repeating the three week-long courses in cost accounting, stock control and developing managerial skills.

JIM Director Dr. Mohammad Malallah told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week that 30 courses will be offered this year, covering some 400 student-weeks of study. This will rise to 50 courses and over 1,000 student-weeks annually when the institute reaches full capacity within about two years.

There are four areas of course offerings (accounting and financial management, production, management, and marketing) and one "general area" which can include broad topics such as the implications of the new social security system for management, or specific subjects of a more mechanical nature, such as report writing, conducting meetings and office filing systems. These latter topics, of course, would be taught to managers' clerical staff, and not to the managers themselves, but their net effect would be the same—to increase the capabilities and productivity of Jordan's managerial corps.

"We have never been able to build organisations in Jordan

going to function, of who was going to run the show. Then a few years later you would review the weak performance of a company and wonder why it's not working according to the plan. Well, management would always turn out to be the missing link," he says.

Dr. Malallah estimates the actual productive output of Jordanian business and industry is around one-third its potential capacity, but poor management has held things back.

We need to increase the slight awareness of management that is now in the marketplace, we have to deepen it and give it the same importance that we attach to financial and technical aspects of business operations in Jordan," he says.

The Industrial Development Bank was found to be the logical home for JIM, which is financially subsidised by the IDB but functions more or less as an autonomous unit. Its budget this year will be around JD 100,000 and during its preparatory year in 1978 it received "considerable financial and technical assistance from the British government and the National Planning Council."

This went primarily to training the staff of trainers, or instructors, here and in Great Britain. Three fully trained instructors are now offering JIM courses, and two others are still undergoing training. The five trainers now with JIM will rise to an ultimate nine by the end of 1980, when the institute should reach its full capacity of course offerings. By then, it also hopes to be moving into a permanent home, one that is larger and more specifically designed for its needs than its present temporary site in the Chamber of Industry building off the Second Circle on Jabal Amman.

Before starting operations, JIM conducted a survey of private and state-owned companies in Jordan to identify the precise managerial training needs of the marketplace. Forty-two large and medium-sized firms throughout all sectors of the economy responded to the

call.

That would undoubtedly provide companies with a strong incentive to send their personnel

In a statement before departure, Mr. Ghandour said that Alia has completed negotiations with Latin American authorities for operating direct flights between Amman and these cities via Lagos and Abidjan in Western Africa.

Among the recommendations adopted was a call for the establishment of a central customs bureau to collect information on smuggling and ways of fighting it. It was also recommended that all member states speed the establishment of customs laws in conformity to a unified code which was endorsed by the Arab Economic Unity Council in 1975.

Mr. Soud Abdul Qader, head of the Jordanian delegation, said,

Other subjects discussed dealt

with the unification of customs tariffs on primary materials and the statutes for a proposed union of Arab free zones.

Taking part in the meeting were delegates from Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Libya, the Yemen Arab Republic, the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, and Kuwait as well as representatives of the General Secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity.

In pointing out the bilateral economic touristic and cultural importance of the new route, Mr. Ghandour said that Alia will be the first Arab airline to reach Latin American countries where there are large Arab communities.

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One of the Jordan Institute of Management's trainers, Masoud Ardah (fourth from left) leads a seminar course in management during the institute's inaugural course offerings last month.

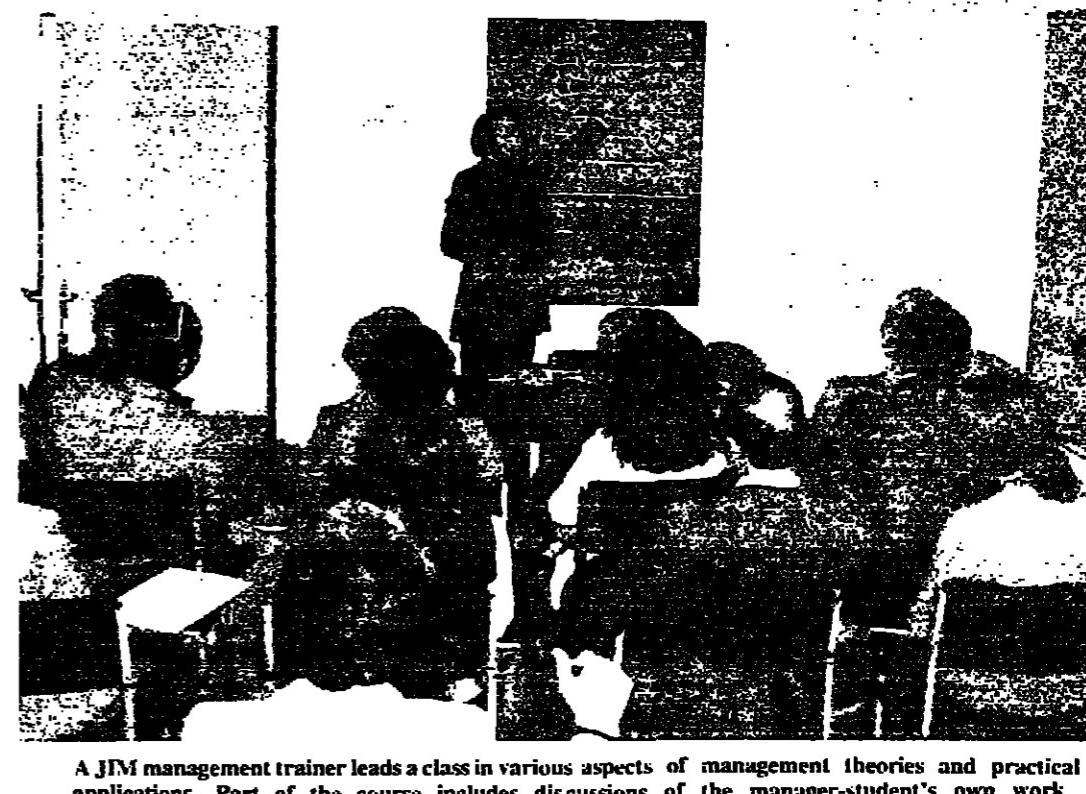
through management or vocational training schemes, though JIM hopes the self-evident success of its own short courses will prompt Jordanian managers to seek out more training of this kind. The 81 applications received for the first 30 places in last month's courses is an early indication that the time is ripe for management training in Jordan.

"It's bad management if I get home and I'm told to dash out and buy a jar of coffee because the coffee has run out. I don't accept that," Dr. Malallah says, bringing the concept of management close to everyone's heart and home. "What should happen is that when the last jar of coffee is opened, a note should be made that a new jar must be bought."

Dr. Malallah certainly cannot be accused of not practicing what he preaches. His office desk is covered with neat stacks of clearly labelled folders, which he flips through instantly finding what he's looking for. The step-by-step, three-page procedure file for compiling, printing and distributing the separate course brochures is a model of efficiency that would make even astronauts

comfortable. The JIM offices must be leading candidates for the neatest premises in the country. An elaborate system is used to make sure that office materials ("consumables"), as they're known in management jargon, never run out.

And, of course, they opened for business right on the date set nearly eighteen months earlier. If the Jordan Institute of Management teaches managers to function as efficiently as it seems to do, Jordan's business and industry sector may have stumbled across a good thing.



A JIM management trainer leads a class in various aspects of management theories and practical applications. Part of the course includes discussions of the manager-student's own work experience.

Premier Badran reviews Ma'an projects

MAAN, Feb. 22 (JNA)—Prime Minister Mudar Badran, accompanied by the ministers of interior and municipal and rural affairs today paid a visit to Ma'an, the last tour he will be visiting as part of his town of the Kingdom's governors. He met with members of the Upper House and the National Consultative Council in the Ma'an governorate as well as the acting governor, mayors and heads of the municipal and local

councils and reviewed achievements and needs of the government.

Premier Badran said the government is concerned about doing everything possible to provide the Ma'an Governorate with adequate public services. The government has singled out the town of Ma'an to set up another glass factory there which will be the only one of its kind in Jordan.

He said that during the course

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	3,482	6,560	6,580	6,570
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	259	14,400	—	14,400
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	4,639	2,150	—	2,160
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	968	17,570	—	17,650
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	2,267	—	1,750	1,700
Dar Alwada Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	400	1,940	—	2,000
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	1,067	—	—	0,970
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1,945	1,340	1,360	1,340
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	285	0,950	0,970	0,950
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	1,802	1,050	—	1,060
General Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	400	2,000	—	2,000
The Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	730	0,720	0,730	0,730
Jordan Worsted Mills Co.	JD 1,000	80	1,600	—	1,600
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	140	0,700	0,750	0,700
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1,040	1,030	1,050	1,040

Total volume traded, Thursday, Feb. 22: JD 19,504

Total number of shares traded: 11,305

Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
Government Development Bonds	JD 5,000	10	1979	5,020
	JD 5,000	104	1980	5,200
	JD 5,000	820	1982	5,125
	JD 5,000	1,110	1983	5,050
Total volume traded: JD 2,606	JD 10,000	560	1988	10,040

A bonny land

By Gordon Irving

LONDON--Towns and villages in Scotland, from the northern Highlands to the southern Lowlands, are staging more festivals than ever before. The festival themes cover history, sport, theatre, folk music, country life, tradition and, in general, just fun. So the visitor, in spring, summer or autumn, can

join the local Scottish folk in many merry occasions.

While some of the major festivals happen in the summer months, an increasing number take place in spring and autumn, when the quiet roads and the spring sunshine or autumn colours add a bonus to any holiday.

The Edinburgh International

Festival (the 33rd takes place from August 19 - September 8) has long had an important place on the world cultural calendar, but this year the beautiful Scottish capital has an extra festival--the first Edinburgh Folk Festival (March 23 - April 1).

The Scots have always been adept at making their own entertainment, but this event will feature not only Scottish singers, musicians and dancers, but also performers from other parts of Britain, and from overseas--such as the Breton singer Alan Stivell, one of the leading Celtic harpists.

Major concerts will be in the city's Usher Hall and Odeon Cinema, while pubs and smaller halls are used for a cross-section of folk music, from Scottish traditional and Gaelic to blues and contemporary. There will be lectures and workshop sessions which include instrument-making, dancing, fiddling and piping, and late-night ceilidhs in the festival club. Puppet shows and song sessions for children will also be staged.

Edinburgh's other festival, starting on August 19, is the biggest of all Scotland's cultural events, awaited with particular interest this year as it will be the first for John Drummond, the new festival director, who has taken over from Peter Diamond. Its international reputation is assured, and each year the programme has a dazzling array of musicians, singers, dancers, actors and big names from all branches of the arts. There is also a film festival: the spectacular Edinburgh

Tattoo on the castle esplanade; and a quite extraordinary range of "fringe" events held in every available room of any size in the city.

But the other Scottish festivals are not on that scale. One that is becoming firmly entrenched is the Robert Burns Festival (June 16-24), set around the Ayrshire countryside of south-west Scotland where the poet lived, wrote and loved. It takes place in the Burns Country, covering such interesting towns as Ayr (where he was born in 1759), Dumfries (where he died in 1796), Irvine, Kilmarnock and Moffat.

Concerts, plays, film shows, discussions and a Holy Fair (after the style depicted in his poem) are offered, and this summer festival gives Burns lovers a chance to see the places associated with him. As one Burns Club official put it, "whether or not you can sing 'A Fond Kiss' or recite 'Tam o'Shanter' from beginning to end, you will be very welcome at this festival". John Cairney, the Scottish actor who travels extensively in Canada, New Zealand and the USA depicting Burns, is staging a new play at Ayr this summer.

The fine old, stately homes of Scotland have romance and history which appeals strongly to visitors, so when better to see them than May 11 to June 30, when the Scottish Historic House Festival takes place. Castles, cathedrals, grand palaces and country mansions open their doors to the tourist, and many special events are being staged.

Few events are more enticing



The River Tay at Perth, a city which has an arts festival from May 17-27.

than a musical concert or a ceilidh (Highland sing-song and get-together) in the drawing room of a centuries-old home, and these will feature in the festival. There will also be conducted tours, exhibitions, and some sporting events.

Perth, that fine touring centre 44 miles north of Edinburgh, holds its eighth Festival of Arts

from May 17-27. It will feature several young musicians -- including some winners of international competitions -- as well as the Scottish National Orchestra, the National Youth Jazz Orchestra, and Scottish Opera.

Perth was Scotland's capital until the 15th century, and another historic town which has a

festival is Stirling, 36 miles from Edinburgh and dominated by an ancient castle perched on a rock. The Stirling District Festival (May 26-June 10) includes a steam-engine rally, plays, exhibitions and a parade in the town, at nearby Bridge of Allan, and in surrounding villages. Stirling is another good base for touring.

"Farewell to a Queen" theme of a festival from May 15-17, when the Castle of Donside, in Scotland's no becomes the backdrop for days of historic pageants. Queen of Scots is the main question, and the enterer a banquet, re-enactments, sword fighting, jousting, and other medieval events.

The Border Country land's south-west is quite rural than rugged, so the Borders Fair (May 19-20) will be primarily agricultural. Here are open moors and quiet roads where the visitor can live, the attractions include sheepdog and gun dog shows, gundog trials, regattas, and a rally.

Yet another festival Dundee in July. This on east coast at the mouth River Tay, is the gateway of rolling hills, spa (many ideal for the invalids), and attractive is 35 miles north of Edinburgh and only 12 miles from Glamis Castle. A straw-tent shows, and variety entertainments in hotels and the programme for Dundee Week.

Throughout the summer Scottish type of festival Highland Gathering found at numerous villages. And then the Carrbridge, a Highland amid spectacular scenes miles north of the capital an autumn festival from Sept. 1 to 22. The fun non-stop ceilidhs, pipe bands and fiddle, accordion and singing competitions. Carrbridge, good salmon and trout in many historic links with Prince Charlie, who spent in the nearby Inverlaid on the way to the Battle of Culloden. (British Features)



Open-air art show outside the National Gallery during the Edinburgh International Festival.



Stirling Castle dominates the ancient town which has its festival from May 26 to June 10.

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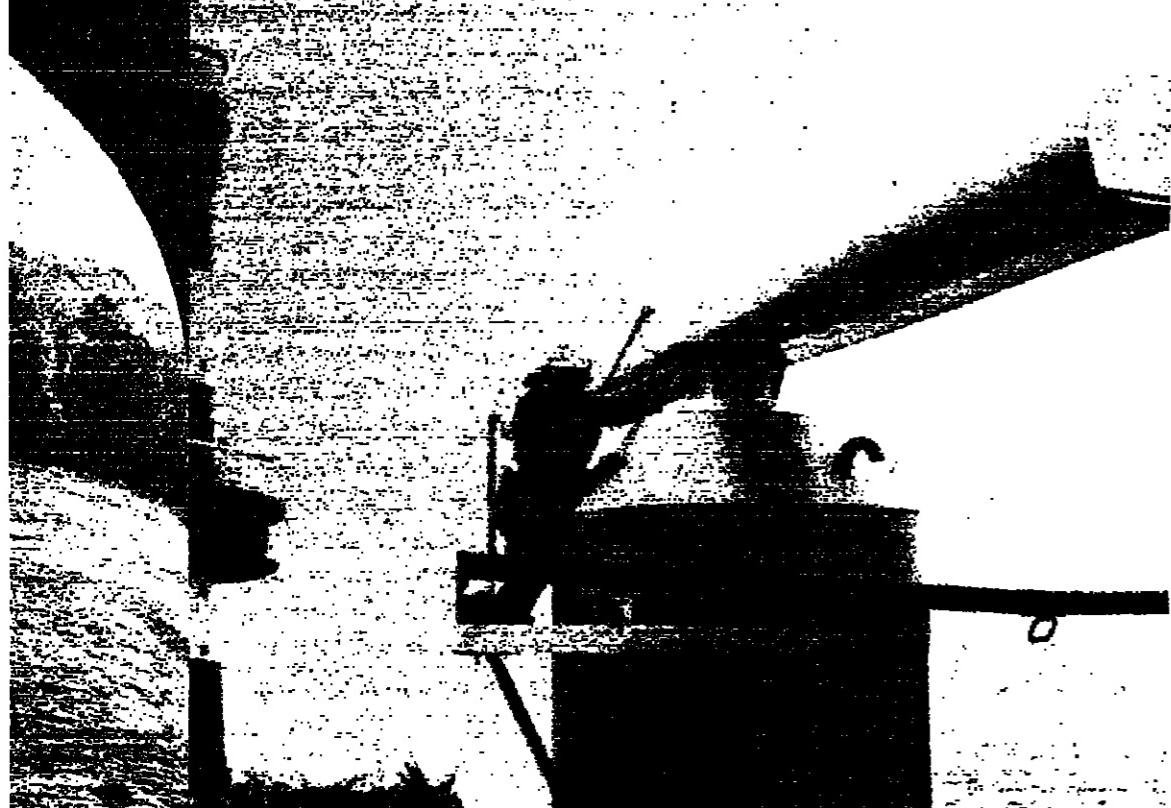
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1st issue



Radar keeps close watch on shipping

WILHELMSHAVEN — This new radar device is installed in the lighthouse of the North Sea island of Wangerooge. As a result, area shipping routes will be safer in future. The radar, developed in West Germany, can eliminate all interference from rain and sailing sounds. The electronic equipment is so perfect that echos from waves, foam, hail and snow are immediately recognised as irrelevant and do not even show up on the screen. This picture shows the lighthouse on the left and the antenna being installed on the right. (Dpa photo)

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLING WORD GAME
by Henn Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUIBE

TOOBA

BEATED

JASTUD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HE "□□□□□"

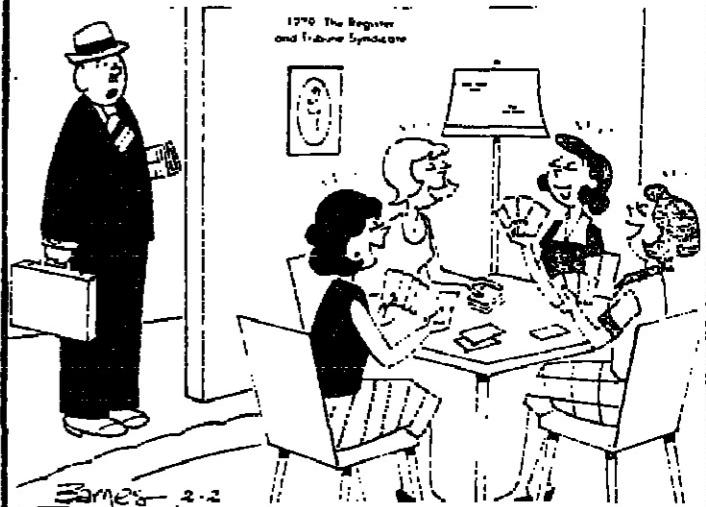
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles DITTY GAUZE FOURTH CHEERY

Answer: What aimless guys never make—A HIT

THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes

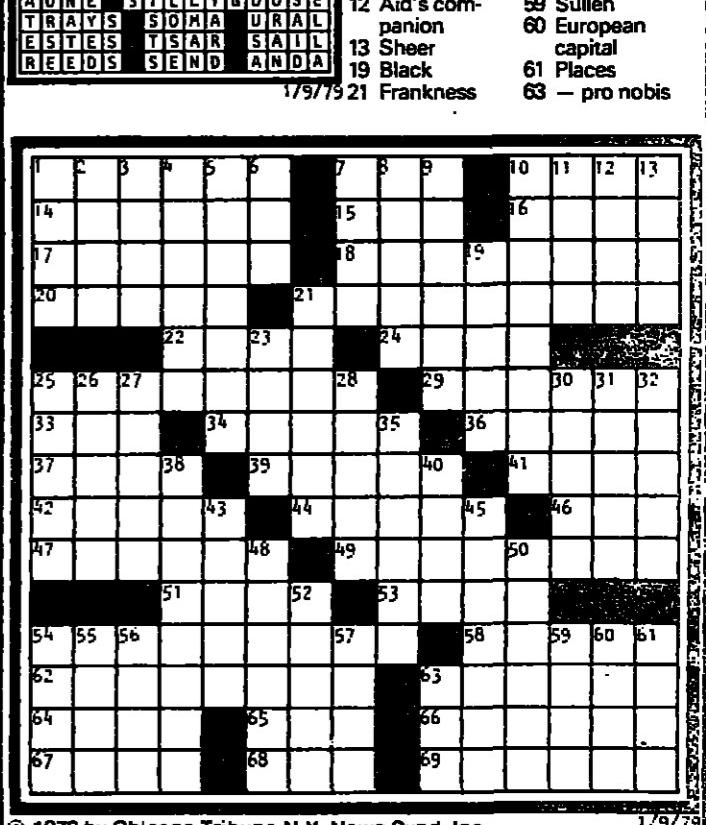


"What did you girls have for lunch — cat food?"

THE Daily Crossword

by Vincent L. Osborne

ACROSS	33	gratia	58	Couffries	23	Rhythical flow
1 Medicine man	34	Senior citizen	59	Doctrinally correct	25	— in Terre
7 Swab	60	Swing like a Tyrolean	61	Indolent	26	Bouquet
10 Happy or stick	62	relative	63	Clarinet	27	Keys
14 Roman poet	64	For rent	64	Mesozoic or Paleozoic	28	Extremely cold
15 Measures of mpg	65	Quotient	65	Quotient	30	Official proclamation
16 Forbidden	66	in division	66	Despot	31	Of kidneys
17 Egg dish	67	Ad — (pertinent)	67	Middle's	32	Writing surface
18 Cobbolt	68	Houston team	68	team	33	Something made to be broken
20 Assume as a fact	69	Loaf most through mud	69	Solve	34	Phone or graph
21 Extol	70	of the time	70	Wranglers' competition	35	Things
22 Festive	71	Concept	71	"Love Me —"	36	Girl in a pool
24 Plod, as	72	Depend	72	Love with intense devotion	37	Profession
25 Work of art	73	Hanging	73	Sweep's concern	38	Wrangler
29 Derisive expressions	74	Yesterdays' Puzzle Solved:	74	City: Lat.	39	Portico
	75	SLAH DRAHP ESTOP LIVE EVER SCORE EDIT RALE TAPIK DOVETAILLED REEK OPD REEFT HIS CRILY REVEILED TSARINA ASEA OBOL FORGETS HOGVILLE LAING JINA SAO CHETTAH LENS ADONE SILLY GOOSE TRAYS SOHKA URAL ESTES TSAR SAILL REEDS SEND ANDA	75	Prof's creation	40	Sullen
	76	1 Boutique	76	European capital	41	60
	77	2 Man's genius	77	Places	42	61
	78	3 God of war	78	no nobis	43	62
	79	4 Injurious	79	Y.W.C.A.	44	63
	80	5 Synthetic fabric	80	YWCA	45	64
	81	6 Angler's aid	81	Amman Municipal Library	46	65
	82	7 Same: Fr.	82	University of Jordan Library	47	66
	83	8 October birthstones	83	Ciudad Museum	48	67
	84	9 Discussion groups	84	Folklore Museum	49	68
	85	10 Source of caviar	85		50	69
	86	11 Pompeii's ruin	86		70	70
	87	12 Aid's companion	87		71	71
	88	13 Sheer	88		72	72
	89	14 Black	89		73	73
	90	15 Frankness	90		74	74

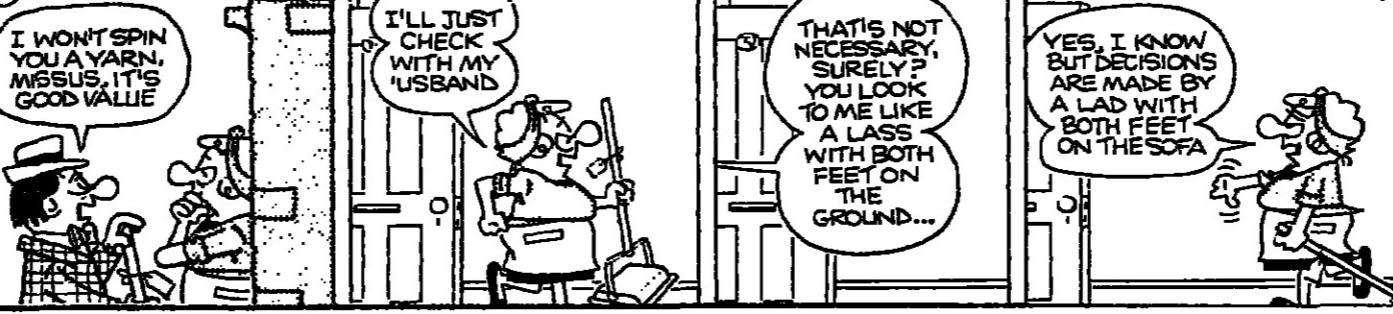


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Peanuts



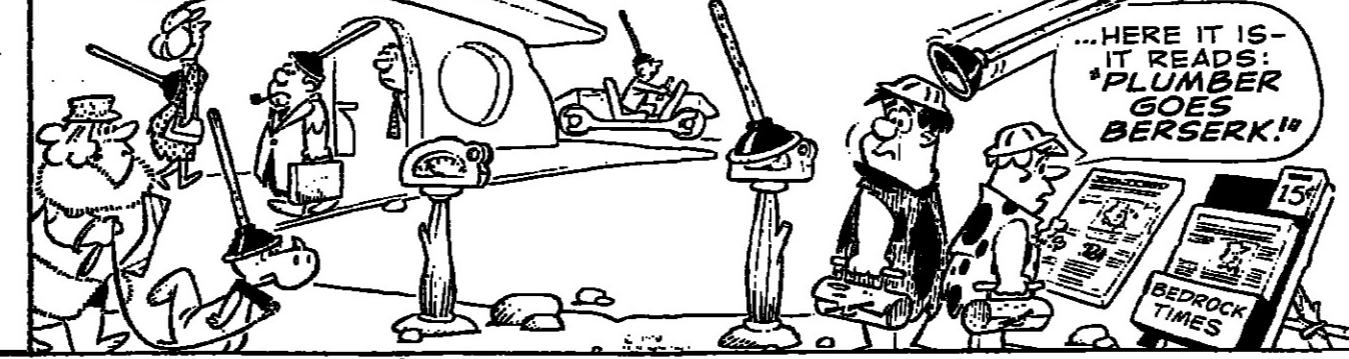
Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	...	Tel. 41520
British Council	...	37009
French Cultural Centre	...	41993
Goethe Institute	...	33135
Soviet Cultural Centre	...	24049
Spanish Cultural Centre	...	63195
Arab Arts Centre	...	Hussein Youth City
Y.W.C.A.	...	41530
YWCA	...	41531
Amman Municipal Library	...	36111
University of Jordan Library	...	65111
Ciudad Museum	...	36101
Folklore Museum	...	56191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (Government)	...	Tel. 75111
Crash alarm	...	41520
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	...	36301-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	...	37111-3
Police headquarters	...	39141
National roving patrol rescue police (English spoken)	24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37777
Airport (Emergency) (VALIA)	...	55200
Jordan Telephone	...	73111
Radio, English Section	...	74134
Firstaid, fire, police	...	10
Fire headquarters	...	32090

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al-Shab'a Art Gallery	...	226-327
American Centre	...	552-362
Arab Cultural Centre	...	331-737
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	...	557-901
British Cultural Centre	...	333-594
Deutsch Demokratische Republik Cultural Centre	...	330-332
French Cultural Centre	...	330-694
Kabul Cultural Centre	...	114-610
National Museum	...	114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre	...	225-650
Spanish Cultural Centre	...	334-003
Urma Art Gallery	...	332-619
Zahraia Public Library	...	111-318
West German Cultural Institute	...	224-954

Ambulance (Government)	...	Tel. 90
Crash alarm	...	116-39
Electric Power Co. (repair)	...	222-987
Fire headquarters	...	91
Information	...	95-997
Municipal water service	...	113-500

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05:00	Financial News, Reflections	15:15 Radio News
05:45	News 24 Hours	16:15 News, Commentary
06:00	World Today	16:30 News, Call
06:10	Newsdesk; Press Review	16:45 New Ideas
06:30	These Musical Islands	16:45 World Today
06:45	Music for Youths	17:00 News, The Week in Wales
07:00	700 Club	17:15 News, The Week in Wales
07:30	Sarah Ward	17:30 Sports Round-up
07:45	Merchant Navy	17:45 Sports Round-up
08:00	News, Reflections	18:00 News: News about Britain
08:15	World News Review	18:15 Radio Newsreel
08:30	World Today	18:30 Radio Record
08:45	Financial News	19:00 Outlook
09:00	Look Ahead	

OAU administrative conference expected to include political issues

NAIROBI, Feb. 22 (R)—African foreign ministers begin a twice-yearly conference in Nairobi tomorrow facing their customary task of promoting unity on a continent riven by national, racial, ideological and religious conflicts.

The ministerial meeting of the 49-member Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is officially meant to concentrate on budgetary and administrative matters, with political issues left to another ministerial session and the summit meeting in July.

But in the past, politics have always intruded into the early session, and conference sources expect this year to be no exception.

Even before the conference starts, an OAU mediation committee is meeting at the Kenyatta conference centre to try to stop the war between Tanzania and Uganda.

Earlier attempts by the OAU to

stop the fighting, and missions by Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri and by the Libyan Jamahiriya have failed to end the 17 weeks of sporadic fighting between Kenya's two neighbours and former partners in the east African community.

With such conflicts continuing in several areas—including the Western Sahara and the Horn of Africa—few issues have ever been able to bring the 49 states together with one voice.

The struggle against white domination in southern Africa and support for the Palestinians coupled with condemnation of Israel are perhaps the only issues directly affecting individual African countries.

The sources said there was also likely to be discussion on calls by some radical members for the independence of islands of the African coast, including Spain's Canaries and France's Reunion and Mayotte. Last year's OAU summit in Khartoum declined to espouse real or imaginary liberation movements on these islands.

The conference, to be opened by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi tomorrow afternoon, is scheduled to last until March 3.

La Malfa will try to form new government in Italy

ROME, Feb. 22 (R)—Republican Party President Ugo La Malfa, a 75-year-old veteran of Italian politics, agreed today to try to form a new government and excluded the possibility of communist cabinet ministers.

But Mr. La Malfa's chances of succeeding Christian Democratic Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority government, which resigned after the communists demanded cabinet posts, were widely described as remote.

The Republican Party leader, who has served in six coalition cabinets and once as deputy premier, accepted President Sandro Pertini's formal request to form a government and end the country's three-week-old crisis.

Mr. La Malfa's meeting with President Pertini came a day after Mr. Andreotti told the president he had failed to agree on a new government with other parties.

The new premier-designate told reporters he would try to reconstitute the parliamentary majority, including Christian Democrats, Communists, Socialists, Social Democrats and his own Republican Party which had propped up Mr. Andreotti's government.

Says Columbia University professor, native of Palestine

U.S. has distorted view of Moslem world

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP)—No matter how diligently the U.S. Government tries to anticipate future upheaval in the Moslem world, such efforts will fail because they are based on erroneous assumptions, a Columbia University professor says.

The government's experts are mistaken in imposing their own standards on the region they see as inimical to progress and modernisation, says Mr. Edward Said, professor of comparative literature and English at Columbia.

"Oriental studies"—the rubric under which the Near and the Middle East have been studied by Western scholars since the 18th century—should be eliminated, says Mr. Said, author of "Orientalism," a recent critique of the manner in which the West perceives the East.

"The entire field is based on an imaginative geography, and the basic reason for seeking knowledge of the East has been the desire to dominate it," Mr. Said says. "The East has been for resources, first for the British and the French, and now for the U.S. It is regarded as a supine, passive, almost feminine place, an empty space to be filled with dreams."

Mr. Said, author of several books on comparative literature, is a native of Palestine who prefers to remain outside the academic field of "Area Studies," although his courses cover much of the same ground.

can states that have drawn a consensus.

Conference sources expect the ministers to agree on increased financial support for the black nationalist movements fighting from bases outside Rhodesia against the internal biracial government headed by Prime Minister Ian Smith.

The co-leaders of the Patriotic Front nationalist alliance, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, are both expected at the meeting, and conference sources said delegates would urge greater unity between their two wings.

Mr. Mugabe said in an interview with the New York Times earlier this month that his movement, which has committed more of its forces to the fighting inside Rhodesia than Mr. Nkomo, was "entitled to the leadership of the people." He added: "Those who have not fought cannot reap the rewards of a victory to which they have contributed nothing."

The sources said there was also likely to be discussion on calls by some radical members for the independence of islands of the African coast, including Spain's Canaries and France's Reunion and Mayotte. Last year's OAU summit in Khartoum declined to espouse real or imaginary liberation movements on these islands.

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Religious harassment in Ethiopia?

LONDON, Feb. 22 (R)—The British Council of Churches (BCC) yesterday issued a report on harassment of Christians in Ethiopia and called on the Ethiopian Government to fully implement its declared policy of upholding religious freedom.

The four-page report, compiled by the BCC's Ethiopia study group, said Christians had been subjected to local harassment which might have been beyond the control of the central government.

Ethiopia has been ruled by a leftist military council—the Dergue since the late Emperor Haile Selassie was deposed in 1974, and last November the human rights organisation Amnesty Intern-

national accused the Ethiopian Government of widespread killings and torture.

The BCC, an inter-denominational Protestant organisation, said in its report that in many parts of Ethiopia there was very good cooperation between churches and government authorities in relief and rehabilitation work.

But the BCC also said that in December 1978 there was much talk in Ethiopia about the necessity of a cultural revolution and in certain areas this seemed to have resulted in churches being looted and closed.

The report accused Ali Musa, governor of Gamo Gofa province

in southern Ethiopia and a Moslem member of the Dergue, of intensifying the harassment of certain religious groups and quoted him as saying all Christians must be annihilated before the revolution could be fully successful.

The report stressed the localised nature of the harassment and said it was unclear whether any Christians had been executed for their faith.

But it said that although central government policy appeared to be one of not persecuting religious believers, the Dergue was clearly implementing "the Marxist-Leninist policy of creating a climate in which religion atrophies."

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